NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

Vol. X VII.... No. 8,227.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL HOWARD NEXT. THE OF DER FOR HIS REMOVAL HOURLY EX-

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1867. It is now a settled fact that Gen. Howard will be relieved from his position as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President has contemplated making the change for a long time past, but not until Mr. Stanton and Gen. Sheridan were removed did he definitely decide to act in Gen. Howard's case immediately. The order for the removal of the General may be looked for this week, indeed is expected every day at the Headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. Grant is also opposing this step of the President, and has written, or will have a pro-

The course of THE TRIBUNE toward Grant has determined those of his friends who manage his Presidential canvass to make him pronounce his adhesion that he would hold no communication with newspaper correspondents. During the present troubles, all cards of admission to him were refused in the most gentlemanly manner by the amiable Gen. Porter. The friends of Grant steadily assert that Grant's letters to Johnson about the removal of Stanton and Sheridan are radical and decided. The friends of the President, on the contrary, say that Gen. Grant made merely a cold and formal objection to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan. You can select either story. that Grant is all right, but no evidence is yet given.

of Mr. Seward. As an editor of that paper was in consultation with him last night, this is significant. The President is understood to have said that he would accept the resignations of Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Randall. He wants to make a new deal, and have fresh cards for the remainder of the term. You may regard this as semi-official. Mr. Adams, Mr. Bingham, Gov. Andrew, Senator Sherman, and Senators Dixon, Anthony, and Fessenden, are all mentioned in connection with cabinet appoint-

The work of changing the Southern Generals and all Generals not in harmony with the President will continue. Terry and the illustrious Sheridan have been sent out to fight the Indians and guard wagon trains. Howard will soon follow. Sickles's head is in danger. He will probably be sent to New-Mexico, while Pope will be returned to the Sioux country. Meade will probably take Sickles's place, and Hal-

It is said, on good authority, that Sheridan had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a commission of Gen. Steedman and Gen. Rousseau, for impeding reconstruction. The law gives him that power. Roussean and Steedman suddealy left New-Orleans, and the arrest was thus pre-

It is already known that instructions were some days ago sent to Major-Gen. Sickles, in effect that the South state that notwithstanding these instructions, Order No. 10 was still in force. These facts, nnexplained, convey the impression that the General is guilty of contumacy or disregard of orders from the War Department, but it is positively known here that the instructions, at his request, are temporarily suspended for a week in order that his views upon the subject might be made known to the authorities

at Washington before further action in the premises. letter received in this city from Pennsylvania states that the health of Thaddeus Stevens is nov very poor indeed. Mr. Stevens could not undergo the fatigue of a visit to Bedford Springs, and the writer says it is extremely doubtful whether Mr. S. will ever be able to come to Washington again.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins has returned to Washington from his recent visit to the

To-day a Committee from the Radical German American citizens of the United States called on Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, to present through him to President Juarez an address expressive of their approbation of his course during the recent struggle of Mexico, and congratulating him

on the success of his course. Senor Romero replied in suitable terms to the remarks of the gentleman presenting the address.

The recent order mustering out a number of volun-ter surgeons, most of whom have been engaged in the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has,

the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has, with one exception, mustered them all out of the service. It is probable that the few vacancies existing in the regular corps will soon be filled, owing to the services of all the volunteer officers having been dispensed with.

United States Treasurer Spinner this morning received the following:

PHILADELPHIA. August, 1867.

**Hon. Sir: I having unlawfully received Government bounty to the amount of \$73, would hereby refund the same. Yours truly.

**HONGRAINLY DISCHARGED SOLDIER, U. S. A.*

N.B.—I had received \$75 previous to the day fixed for my departure to the front, said \$73 being the first installment of Government bounty and one month's pay in advance; but I had the misfortune to be detained, through sickness, until the formation of another squad for the front. This squad being formed was marched off to receive their first installment of Government bounty, and my mame being called I thoughtlessly stepped up and received said bounty the second time.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued 319 patents for the week ending Sept. 2. This is the largest number of patents ever issued in one week for the Commissioner's Office.

The City Councils of Washington have passed a

missioner's Office.

The City Councils of Washington have passed a bill to repeal the several acts concerning free negroes and mulattoes, which, however, have been a dead letand mulattoes, which, nowever, have been a dead letter ever since the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. Two of these acts required negroes coming into that city to give bonds for their good behavior, that they would not become a charge on the corporation, and that emancipated slaves should pay \$50 for permit of residence, &c. The act also repeals all other statutes creating 2 distinction on account of calor.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN. The Washington correspondent of The Boston Advertiser telegraphs the following letter from Sheridan

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT. }
"NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3, 1867. "Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Army of the United

States, Washington, D. C. "GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your in-

formation the following: "The State of Louisiana is registered in accordance wish the act of Congress dated March 2, 1807, and the bills supplementary thereto. The poll books are nearly made out, and the Commissioners of Election in each polling precinct appointed. The number of registered voters will be slightly over 120,000. The State will, in all probability, come in as a Union State. In accomplishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the people-on the contrary, much assistance and encouragement; but from the public press, and especially that of the city of New-Orleans, and from office-holders and office-scekers disfranchised, I have met with bitterness and opposition. The greatest embarrasement with which I have had to contend, was the constant rumors of my removal, published nearly every day in the papers of this city. It was a scrious embarrassment, as it was breaking down the confidence of the people in my acts; but notwithstanding this, we worked patiently and industriously, having in view only justice, the rights of the people, and the law in its spirit. I have, as I have heretofore stated to you, permitted no political influence or political machinery to

rder, it was so executed. "I regret that I have to make the charge against Brig.

help or influence me in this work. Receiving the law as

with my duties and suggesting my removal. I am, Gen eral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"P. H. Sheridan, Major-General U. S. A."

The character of the suppressed correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President, regarding the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and the removal of Gen.

It would seem that Gen. Sickles does not feel authority of him who is made his Commander-in-Chief by the Constitution of the United States. In spite of the instructions of Gen. Grant, emanating from the Presi-dent, directing him not to interfere with the process of the United States Courts, he persists in his contumacy, and has again directed his subordinate at Wilmington, Col. Frank, to prevent the execution of the process of the Court, Perhaps this is no more than was to be looked for. A man who would undertake to give his will more than the force of a legislative enact-ment, as in the case of Order No. 10, and who has so lattle respect for the highest civil tribunal in the land as to disregard its authority, may be expected to contemn

The anticipated removal of Gen. Howard has

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22,-In the Labor Congress to-day more delegates appeared and took their seats. A nail, opposed to the extension of Howe's sewing ac patent, and was referred to the Committee on solies. A communication was received from a labor of Westfield, N. Y., transmitting its declaration of sles, and requesting the action of Congress thereon, if other communications were received, all of which proportiately referred.

Chairman of the Committee on National Labor carties made a kently report in favor of cutting

special order to morrow afterneon. The Committee on cooperation made a long report, the general purport of which is beneficial to the laborer. Mr. Sylors offered the following as a substitute for the report: "Resolved, That we approve of the system of coopera-

tion."

A long debate ensued. Finally the whole subject was referred to a special committee of seven. The Committee on a National Organ report that such an organ would be highly conducive to the success of labor mevennents, and advised its establishment, together with the introduction of the system of cooperation in its publication. The report was adouted.

The report was adopted.

A long debate took place on a motion to send a delegate A long debate took place on a motion to send a delegate to Europe to investigate the system of cooperation there, with power to make arrangements, by treaty or otherwise, to prevent importations tending to impoverish alike the workingmen in America and Europe, and to effect a more perfect understanding between the Labor Referm Associations in both countries.

The afternoon session was occupied in debating the same subject, and the Congress finally resolved to send one delegate across the water.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGES.

St. Louis, Aug. 22 .- A Convention of Engineers, embracing some of the most famous in the country, assembled here yesterday; to consult in reference to try, assembled here yesterday; to consult in reference to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at this point for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company. Wm. J. Alpine was elected President, and Thomas McKissock Secretary. A Committee on the plan, foundations, piers, and superstructure was appointed, who, with a number of the prominent citizens, made an excursion up and down the harbor. The bridge will be about 2,000 feet long, of truss pattern, with between 300 and 400 feet spans, and 50 feet above high-water mark. It will cross at a point near Carrest. Another company, called the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, of which Capt. Joseph B. Eads is chief-engineer, will build a bridge to cross at Washington-ave., and have already got considerable material on the river-bank ready to commence work. As soon as the water becomes sufficiently low, both of these structures will be raised.

HEAVY FAILURE AT FORT ANN. FORT ANN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Lamb Bros., proprietors of the extensive woolen factory at this place, have failed. The amount of liabilities is understood to be \$130,000. It is supposed that the cause of the failure is similar to that which induced the late collapse of the similar to that which induced the late collapse of the Unadilla Bank—excessive and persistent borrowing on the part of the managing men, with heavy losses in their operations. An assignment has been made by the Lamb Brothers to a wenlthy citizen of this town. The Lambs lost a factory by fire a few years since; the building now closed was erected upon the site of the old one. It was from this factory that the supplies of clothing were drawn with which Billy Wilson's Zouaves were first uniformed. It will be remembered that those uniforms held out for at least 24 hours.

THE CROPS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.-Accounts from Southern and Central Alabama state that the army worm has made its appearance on a number of cotton farms, but so far

its appearance on a number of cotton farms, but so far have done but little or no damage, and if the weather continues dry and hot, as it has been for the past four or six weeks, not much danger is looked for from them.

SAVANAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—The rains in the lower part of the State have materially damaged the cotton crop which was opening rapidly. The rain prevents picking and classification. The reports from the worm are exaggerated. It is raining to-day.

FORTHESS MONROE, Aug. 22.—Additional advices received from North Carolina state that the freshets in the rivers were creating the most serious apprehensions for the low ground crops. The four principal rivers, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, and Cape Fear, have again overflowed their banks, a fact which goes to show that the rain storms of last week were much heavier, north and south, than in this section of Virginia. The July rains nearly destroyed many crops on the different plantations on the rivers, and now it is feared the damage done to crops on the low ground will be incalculable.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.-John McCarty, who murdered Ruth Langford in Baltimore on the 4th of July, Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U.S.A., of visiting my command re-sently, and without exhibiting any authority, interfering THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE. At a Republican meeting held in Marietta, Ohio, on the 20th inst., after announcing that his platform for the last 30 years had been "exact and equal justice to all men," Mr. Wade reviewed the course of Judge Thurman and Vallandigham, and then came down to the

There is a new element in our canvass, new, that encourages those who oppose us to make one more struggle or the mastery; but it is only the logical and legitimate sequence to all you have done before. The right of colored men to sufrage is but the legitimate and logical degree men to suffage is but the legitimate and logical degree men to suffage is but the legitimate and logical degree men to suffage is but the legitimate and logical degree men to suffage is but the legitimate and logical degree men to suffage is but the legitimate and logical degree men to suffage is but the legit

lican party has traveled according to the dictates and principles laid down by Hua. You and your party have served the devil, and in the end you didn't come out triumphant. New, Sir, that may be a harsh expression, but it is bitterly true. From the time that the great Republican party was first organized, and they were weak in their organization, how happens it that, step by step, in this great controversy, their numbers have continually increased, and their principles become more and more settled, more firmly held by the American people, to-day, than at any period previous to this? Why is it?

Mr. Wade then referred to the course of Vallandigham

The speaker then referred to the loyalty of the blacks

Government, and it will stand in favor with God and with all plants of the policy of the comment. The comment is referred to the logist per the heads during the war, and said:

Does the suffith them to any conderation at our hands? The man win a yet i does not, he will the sufficient of the heads are the proposed of the comment of the heads are the proposed of the plants are the proposed of the heads are the proposed of the plants are the plants are the proposed of the plants are the p

Mr. Wade concluded his speech with a few remarks or the subject of the national debt. The Democrats, he said, were endeavoring to persuade the people that they ought to throw off this burden which was incurred for the defense of the country. His great principles of justice would never consent to that. He would not vote to re-repudiate one dellar of that debt. He believed the Democratic party would be buried so deep in the October

and mainly at the single port of New-York. They are mainly on articles of luxury, suck as silks, broadcioths, and wines, and are poid by those who are able to pay. To the extent that taxes are levied upon articles that may be manufactured here, they protect our own industry and diversity our products, and increase our wealth. We levy these taxes in gold, because gold is the basis of all foreign commerce, and we are thus provided with ample means to pay the interest of our debt. Now, in levying other taxes we select incomes over \$4.000, and impose 5 per cent duty upon such incomes. This is the fairest mode of taxes. The difficulty is in ascertaining the amount of income, but as the revenue officers become acquainted with the business of our citizens, this tax is more equally assessed, and yielded usinst year over \$60,000,000. In England this is the most uniform and stable tax, and will be here. Here we select for taxation such articles the consumption of which is not necessary; such luxuries as tobacco and whisky. To the extent that the tax prevents consumption no harm is done. The failure to collect the whisky tax is the scandal and reproach of our exitem. It ought to, and will, when collected, yield \$80,000,000. These taxes on imports, incomes, whisky, and tobacco, in my judgment, will now be amply sufficient to pay the interest on our debt and meat necessary expenditures. The way, therefore, from time to time is to throw off our system of internal taxes and yet preserve untamished our national credit. I agree with Judge Ranney that greater economy and care are necessary in expenditures. The way, therefore, from time to time is to throw off our system of internal taxes and yet preserve untarnished our national credit. I agree with Judge Ranney that greater economy and care are necessary in our public expenditures. The spirit of the age tends to extravagance in public and in private life. Great works, vast improvements, new inventions, resiless activity in all departments of business and industry, are the order of the day. I believe the United States can leave all these to our people, and confine the operations of the Government to the protection of the life and property and rights of its citizens at home and abroad, and to the performance of its national obligations. But hew can this be accomplished? Is it by partisans who make promise to ride into office? Not at all. I notice that almost every scheme for new drafts on the public Treasury are supplied by nearly every Democrat in Congress. The way to secure economy is by care in electing members of Congress. This is a personal and not a political question. After reconstruction is settled, the highest attribute, in my judgment, for a representative of the people, will be like care and scruiny in public expenditures. I believe, from indications already shown, that the next Congress, composed almost entirely of Republicars, will furnish us with examples of strict economy in public expenditures, and wise and prudent care of your financial interests.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

CONCLUSION OF A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE. VIENNA, Ang. 22.- The journal in this city which generally acknowledged to be the organ of the Prime Minister, Baron von Benst, asserts to-day that a defensive alliance has been formed between Aus-

AUSTRIA AND THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES-AGREEMENT IN THE EASTERN QUESTION. Paris, Aug. 22 .- It is said that one of the results of

to insist that the South German States shall unite in a confederation of which Austria shall be the head. It is also stated that an agreement has been arrived at between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France in the East-

> GREAT BRITAIN. BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 22-Evening.-The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £41,000 since the

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22-Noon.-The steamship England,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL LONDON, August 22-Noon.-Consels for money, 944; United States Five-twenty bonds, 731; Illinois Central

Railway shares, 772; Erie Railway shares, 45; Atlantic at 941; United States Five-twenty bonds have advanced an 1, and the quotation now is 732; Illinois Central Rail-

ican securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenty bonds, 75%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77%; Eric Railway shares, 44%; Atlantic and

Great Western Consolidated bonds, 211.
FRANKFORT, Aug. 22—Evening.—United States bonds are quoted at 771 for the issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22-Noon.-Cotton quiet. Estim

siles to-day 10,000 bules; Middling Uplands, 161d. Middling Orleans, 11d. Wheat, 13/9 for New Southern, Barley, 5/. Corn, 35/9. Oats, 2 11. Peas, 42/. Flour, 34/ for Extra Western. Cheese, 50/9. Beef, 129/. Lard, 51/6. Perk, 75/6. Bacon, 43/6. Rosin-Middling, 13/1 Common, 7/6 Tallow, 44/9. Potashes, 31/. Petroleum-Spirits, 8id.

Afternoon. Cotton is quiet at unchanged prices. The weather is fine and favorable for the crops. The praces

LONDON, Aug. 22-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 25/6. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39 10/. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/; Calcutta Linseed, 68, 6.

Afternoon.-Wool is firm at previous prices. The prices of all articles are the same as at roon. Evening.-Sugar and Iron steady, and all articles un

ANTWERP, Aug. 22-Noon.-Petroleum, 43 france for

PLOTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT-FINANCES. By the arrival at this port of the brig Marguerite, from Port-au-Prince, we have received Haytien

The partisans of the late administration were bus plotting against Salnave's Government, and several arrests of influential parties had been made at Port-au-Prince and St. Marc. Some foreigners, resident in Hayti,

had been expressing sympathy with the malcontents.

Prince and St. Marc. Some foreigners, resident in Hayti, had been expressing sympathy with the malcontents, and these are warned by the Government, through its official organ, the Moniteur, to be more guarded in their language, and to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of the country. The Government, says the same paper, has taken the most energetic measures to insure the maintenance of public tranquility, and feels tasen increasingly strong in the confidence and support of the peoffe. Meanwhile, it is prepared with a series of financhal measures which will produce great benefit to all classes of society, and which will be put in execution with the least possible delay.

The committee appointed to examine into the public accounts under ex-President Geffrard's administration, and the state of the public Treasury, have made their report, which contains some startling facts as to the way in which the public money was squandered. From the report it appears that Geffrard's official income amounted to \$40,000 (gold) per abnum, beside which he drew from the Treasury \$5,000 per year for table money—that is, for entertaining visitors at the national palace; and be had at his sole disposal, in addition, the sum of \$40,000 for secret police. The extraordinary expenses incurred for the personal surroundings and comforts of His Excellency amounted annually to aimost as much as the secret police money. Thus, for the year 1866, we have the following charges: February 25, furniture and visuals for the palace, \$1,236. February 26, furniture and crystals, \$3,225; March 6, repairs of furniture at the palace, and

for sweatments, and in another the same coachman. It appears, too, that Geffrard was in the habit of specularing on a large scale with the public moneys. He would borrow gold from the Treasury on the security of his salary, purchase with the gold the depreciated paper currency at a heavy discount, and out of this paper money pay back, dollar for dollar, what he had borrowed in specio. Geffrard, who is at present in Paris, on a visit to the International Exhibition, is reported to be a man of immense wealth.

to the International Exhibition, is reported to be a man of immense wealth.

The brigands in the north-eastern districts were giving considerable trouble, being in much greater force than had been supposed. Several encounters had been supposed. Several encounters had been supposed. Several encounters had taken place between them and the Government troops, in all of which the former were badly beaten. About 750 of them, driven out of Fort Biasson, had taken refuge in the Dominican territory. In giving information of this to the Haytian Government the Dominican Minister of War, Gen. Ramire, took occasion to assure Salnave of the friendly sentiments of the Dominican Government toward his administration.

intention.

In conformity with an official order issued by the President on the 29th of June last, a Chamber of Commerce for the City of Port-au-Prince had been formed. It consists of soven members, and was to enter upon the discharge of its functions immediately. OBITUARY.

ERASTUS D. BEACH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22 .- The Hon-Erastus D. Beach, a prominent citizen of Springfield, and a well-known member of the Massachusetts Bar, died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 58 years. Mr. Beach was formerly actively engaged in political affairs, and was for several years the candidate of the Hemocratic party for Governor of the State.

THE DIOCESE CONVENTION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 22.-The Diocese Conrention of Western New-York has been in session in this city for two days. To-day the report of the Committee of Fifteen on the division of the Diocese came up for the consideration of the Convention, which, after a lengthy and exhausting discussion, was adopted. The dividing line follows the eastern boundaries of Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties. The Convention then adjourned sine dic.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.-A dispatch from Olympia, W. T., says: The party which is making a survey of the Northern Pacine Railroad has found a route over the Cowlitz Pass to the Forks of Cowlitz, which they report to be extremely faverable for the road. The survey over the mountains will be finished in 30 days.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Bethlehem, Pa., are building a house for their own use. The corner stone will be laid on Sunday, the 25th lost, The money required for the work has been contributed

Admiral Tegethoff sailed yesterday from New-Orleans for Vera Cruz, on the Austrian war steamed Edzabeth.